

## KILLING OF MARINES IN NICARAGUA DESCRIBED

Admiral Southerland Reports Names of Dead and Wounded at Leon.

### REVOLUTION NOW OVER

Iris to Be Exiled and Insurgents to Return to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The killing of three Americans and the wounding of three others by drunken rebels at Leon, Nicaragua, last Sunday, was reported to the State Department late this afternoon by Minister Weitzel. This brings the total of American marines and blue-jackets killed in Nicaragua up to seven.

The attack on the marines and blue-jackets occurred when the American forces entered the city of Leon on Sunday after Lieut.-Col. Long, the American commander, had received the promise of the rebel leaders that the city would be surrendered. In the conflict following the attack of the drunken band fifty rebels were killed.

The entire city of Leon is now in the possession and control of the American forces. The railroad is now open without any obstruction from Corinto to Granada and arrangement has been made to permit fourteen rebel leaders in Leon to leave Nicaragua and return to the country whence they came to join in the revolt started by Mena.

The list of the dead and wounded was partly confused in transmission, so that two names, one of the killed and one of the wounded, were unidentified at the Navy Department and marine corps headquarters. So far as is now known the following were the casualties:

**DEAD**  
John Bartels, private, marine corps, enlisted at Chicago, Ill., December 27, 1911.  
Sergeant Miss Annie Putnam, lives at Melrose Park, Cook county, Ill.  
Roy G. Morgan, turret captain, U. S. S. Colorado, enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1909. Mother, Mrs. S. M. Olson, lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

**WOUNDED**  
Frank Kittsmiller, private, marine corps, attached to the U. S. S. Colorado, enlisted at Spokane, Wash., May 13, 1912. Mother, Margaret Kittsmiller, lives at Lewiston, Idaho.

The names of two more wounded, one an ordinary seaman of the Colorado and the other the trumpeter of Company B, Marine Corps, were so garbled in transmission to Washington that the Department has asked to have them repeated, as they are now unidentified on the records.

Admiral Southerland, is submitting the account of the taking of Leon, declared that peace and safety will prevail in Nicaragua within a week. He will go to Leon at once and after an examination into the situation there will proceed to recommittees. The credit for the successful termination of what Admiral Southerland regarded as a "most critical situation" is placed by him with Lieut.-Col. Long of the Marine Corps, who has had charge of the situation in the vicinity of Leon for more than a month. Col. Long displayed a firmness, good judgment, ability and tact which saved the day on more than one occasion, says the Admiral.

Negotiations for the surrender of Leon began when Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa and thirteen other emigrants from Costa Rica, who had crept into Nicaragua to take part in the revolution, asked for terms, granting them safe escort out of Nicaragua. Lieut.-Col. Long replied that such a proposition could not be considered except under certain conditions and immediately wired Admiral Southerland at Managua for instructions.

Admiral Southerland informed Minister Weitzel of the news from Leon and Minister Weitzel took up the matter with President Diaz. President Diaz expressed the greatest gratification at the turn affairs had taken and the Americans then proceeded to carry out the programme of surrender. The following message was then sent to Col. Long at Leon:

As soon as the fort and city have been turned over to you and you have returned over your arms and guns to you and your force is within the city, policing all parts and with you in absolute control, you can issue passports to the fourteen leaders named in my message and guarantee them a safe conduct to any port in Nicaragua from which they wish to embark. This guarantee can be in my name as representing the United States Government.

It is understood, however, that you must be in absolute possession of the city before they leave and you may give them a large armed guard to protect them until they leave the country. In addition you are authorized to grant amnesty to their persons, to all soldiers who will lay down their arms and to their homes. Keep me informed by telegraph of negotiations and results.

SOUTHERLAND.

In accordance with these instructions, Col. Long arranged with the fourteen leaders for the surrender of the city. At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon his force of about 1,200 men entered the city. When it was that some resistance was encountered from an organized drunken rebel band, which resulted in the casualties already given. Fifty of the rebels were killed when the fire was returned by the Americans taking part in the action.

In a few hours it is taking possession of the city was completed in all its details. The plaza, cathedral and fort are now occupied by the forces of Col. Long. The Americans will see that all the inhabitants of Leon, numbering 40,000, are protected.

It has been reported from Leon that starvation conditions have prevailed there for some weeks during the occupation of the town by the rebels. Forcible removal of the rebels there cleared Nicaragua of the last known organized body of revolutionists. All the leaders who took part in the revolt are either dead, out of the country or on their way

## SCENE IN CETTINJE AND KING OF MONTENEGRO



Montenegrin Soldiers on the Parade Grounds at Cetinje

King Nicholas of Montenegro

thence, Gen. Mena, who planned and started the revolt, is lying in a hospital at Panama. Gen. Zelenko, his chief ally, was killed by Nicaraguan troops last Friday. Dr. Espinosa, Juan Irias and the thirteen or fourteen other leaders who fled into Nicaragua from neighboring republics to take a hand in the revolt probably will take a ship at Corinto for ports outside the republic. They will leave under pledge not to return to Nicaragua.

Now that Nicaragua is practically cleared of revolutionist leaders, it is likely that the United States will call to the attention of other governments in Central America their remissness in permitting these political exiles to escape from their surveillance into Nicaragua.

### MONTENEGRO DECLARES WAR

Continued from First Page.

suggests that the action of Montenegro was due to some mistake. Another suggestion is that something which is as yet unknown happened on the Montenegrin frontier, where there is always perpetual, intermittent war, which caused the sudden action of that country.

It is of course obvious that Montenegro has thus increased the gravity of the situation, but many diplomatists deprecate the assumption that it necessarily means the beginning of war, as the Balkan States have never shown a disposition to take the lead from Montenegro and the decision as to peace or war still lies at Sofia.

Greater importance is attached to the report received at many places of a massacre of Turks at Turtukala, in Bulgaria. If this ugly story is verified there seems to be every probability that Turkey will force the pace.

Apart from this the conditions of the Balkan alliance are quite unknown and the numerous rumors do not shed any light on the question as to whether Montenegro's action will commit the others. The actual effect of a Montenegrin attack is expected to be the detachment of a single Turkish army corps to guard the frontier until relieved by the reserves, but it would be unprofitable to follow the numerous speculations pending fuller information.

There is a rumor in Constantinople that the Servians have crossed the frontier at Samarra, but this cannot be confirmed officially or otherwise.

Belgrade, despatches say, is practically in a state of siege, the railroad tracks guarded and only women and old or sick men left in the capital, the rest having left for the mobilization.

The Servian Parliament to-day voted extra credit of nearly \$9,000,000 for military purposes and donations are being received from merchants to funds for the maintenance of families whose men are called to the colors.

A despatch from Cardiff to-day says that 30,000 tons of coal are being shipped to a Greek naval depot.

### BULGARS STILL STAND FIRM.

Refuse to Accept Turkey's Word in Matter of Reforms

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
SOFIA, Oct. 8.—It is almost impossible to imagine the effect of the efforts of the Powers toward peace here. Whatever kings and governments say it is unquestionable that the Bulgars themselves aim at complete liberation of the Balkan States from Turkish control. They scorn the idea of making Article XXIII of the Treaty of Berlin operative because they are convinced that Turkey will never put into operation the reforms provided for in that article. Nothing has happened to alter the popular determination to secure the autonomy of Macedonia.

The official newspaper Mir this evening says: "The Balkans will not be content with promises of reforms. Intervention and diplomacy come too late. We ask nothing of Europe but that she allow us to establish real peace for ourselves and safeguard our own interests, which are much more vital than hers. We do not ask help; we only wish to manage the affairs of the Balkans ourselves."

The Cabinet was in session for hours discussing the answer to the proposals of the Powers presented through the Austrian and Russian Ministers. No information is obtainable as to what was decided upon.

### TURKEY HARD HIT BY NEWS.

Heavy Decline in Constantinople Bourse—War Council Held.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—The Montenegrin representative here presented a note to the Porte to-day announcing that his country has broken off diplomatic negotiations. After the note was received a council of war was called and there was a long session. No information regarding it was given out. Turkish funds fell sharply on the Bourse after the news became known. Martial law has been established and strict censorship has been established. Newspapers are forbidden to print news re-



### WAR DECLARATION EXPLAINED

"Times" Correspondent Says It's to Force Powers' Action.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times summarizes the well informed view there as to why Montenegro declared war.

It is believed that the blow was dealt in behalf of the allies for the purpose of forcing the Powers to define their attitude immediately. If they are determined to prevent war they must force Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria to demobilize forthwith and bring pressure on the Porte to the utmost extreme to secure the immediate adoption of reforms. In that case the Turco-Montenegrin conflict, which would involve a relatively small number of Turks in a remote corner of the empire, could rapidly be brought to a close through the efforts of the Powers without serious bloodshed and without disturbance of the status quo.

The Turks, says the correspondent, are not in a position to invade Montenegro and the offensive activity of the Montenegrins must necessarily be confined to a few frontier districts. Should the Powers delay or abandon intervention then a Balkan war is inevitable. Official circles seem to expect a declaration of war by Serbia to-day.

### MONTENEGRO A CATSPAW?

Such Is Suggestion of the Newspapers of Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Oct. 8.—Commenting on the action of Montenegro in declaring war on Turkey the Petit Parisien says: "Montenegro has assumed a heavy and responsible burden in declaring war on Turkey. Why Montenegro? It is said that Bulgaria, fearing to take this action herself, called on Greece to do so. The latter was reluctant to make the move and then Bulgaria urged Montenegro to do it with a successful result."

The Echo de Paris asks: "Will the other Balkan States follow Montenegro? The Balkans are only united in the event of Turkey attacking one State, but Montenegro is the aggressor. Why did Cettinje declare war? Probably acting on Bulgarian instructions. Perhaps Italy had her finger in the pie, as she wished to precipitate peace with Turkey."

The Excelsior says: "Little Montenegro certainly acted on instructions from her big neighbors who were unwilling to allow Turkey to mobilize fully while the big Powers were attempting to agree on terms for an understanding in the Balkans with Turkey. The Montenegrin action is but a repetition of 1876. The Russia and France in keeping the

peace. She had done her utmost and with the best grace. He was profoundly grieved and rather surprised at Montenegro's action.

Russia's earnest efforts to avert bloodshed having failed, said M. Sazonoff, she would now direct all her efforts to localize the war. He is convinced that none of the great Powers will intervene and consequently the trouble could not spread beyond the peninsula or involve a European war.

### TRANS-BALTIC MAILS BY AIR.

Germany Makes Such a Proposal to Denmark.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Germany has asked Denmark whether it is disposed to employ German airmen in carrying the trans-Baltic mails, Denmark paying a small subsidy which will be devoted to building and maintaining an airship station at Amager, near Copenhagen. Germany contends that air mail service would be particularly advantageous in winter, when the ice often delays steamships.

Denmark has acknowledged the receipt of the proposal and expresses the greatest interest in the scheme, but as yet has made no decision.

### PHILIPPINE DELEGATE HOME.

Quezon Welcomed With Big Nationalist Parade at Manila.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
MANILA, Oct. 8.—Manuel L. Quezon, Philippine Delegate to the American Congress, arrived to-day. There was a big Nationalist parade in his honor and the Speaker of the Assembly delivered an address of welcome.

The cigarmakers' strike continues and the industry is paralyzed.

### SPANISH STRIKERS AT WORK.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—All of the striking railway men have resumed work with the exception of the men on the Central Aragon line, who demand exceptional treatment. A month's pay has been given by the railroad companies to those who remained at work.

Child's Mother Was Miss Anita Stewart of This City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 8.—The son of the Duke of Vizeu (Prince Miguel of Braganza), whose wife was Miss Anita Stewart of New York, was christened to-day.

## ITALIAN TRIED FOR REGICIDE.

Soldiers Surround and Pill Court House During Hearing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, Oct. 8.—A battalion of infantry in the cellar and a large number of carabinieri in every available spot so packed the court house where Antonio Dalba, who attempted to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel on March 14, was placed on trial to-day that there were only a few places left for lawyers and the public generally. The cage in which the prisoner was confined was packed with police and soldiers, who were there to prevent any attempt at suicide and to quell any demonstration against Dalba.

Dalba, who is a common laborer, confessed the crime, but denied that there was any plot or that he had any accomplices in his attempt. He loudly proclaimed his anarchistic beliefs and tried to make a show of answering the Judge's questions with bravado, although he was obviously awed by the proceedings. He had picked up his theories from hearsay, as he is unable to read.

Four witnesses for the prosecution and five for the defence were examined and the trial was then adjourned until to-morrow. It is expected that a verdict will be reached about noon on Wednesday.

Dalba's attempt on the King's life occurred as their Majesties were driving through the Via Lata on their way from the palace to the Pantheon to attend a memorial mass for the present ruler's father, King Humbert, who was killed by Brecci in 1900.

Three shots were fired at the King and he or the Queen probably would have been hit had not Major Langa, commander of the royal cavalry escort, spurred his horse between the carriage and the would-be assassin, who bounded from the crowd as the equipage passed in front of him. Langa was wounded in the head and one of the troopers' horses was killed. The crowd tried to kill Dalba, but he was taken from them by carabinieri after he had been badly beaten.

## LONDON PUBLIC MAY BUY THEATRE FROM HAMMERSTEIN

Movement on Foot to Purchase Impresario's Handsome Opera House.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 8.—A number of prominent English musicians have issued an appeal to the public to buy the London Opera House from Mr. Hammerstein. The idea is that it shall be used for the performance of grand opera, comic opera and English opera at theatre prices, which, it is remarked, judging from the experience of Mr. Hammerstein, would procure public patronage.

The promoters of the movement include Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music; Sir Frederick Bridge, King Edward professor of music at London University; Sir Hubert Hastings Parry, director of the Royal College of Music; Sir Walter Parratt, professor of music at Oxford; Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, professor of composition and orchestral playing in the Royal College of Music; and Sir Frederic Hymen Cowen, the composer and conductor.

These men declare they wish to "prevent the disastrous result of the loss of this splendid building from the purposes for which it was erected" and appeal for a manifestation by England of the same energy and enterprise in organizing permanent opera as has been shown by many great cities of the world, instancing among others New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. The appeal expresses the hope that there are enough public spirited people in London to provide the community with an institution which is regarded as a necessity by practically all civilized cities. The present moment is propitious for such a movement, as an actual building is available and well equipped and the acoustic properties have been successfully tried and proved to be admirably adapted for the purposes named.

## IS CHRISTABEL IN LONDON?

Report That Miss Pankhurst Suddenly Disappeared From Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Women's Social and Political Union will neither confirm nor deny the newspaper report that Miss Christabel Pankhurst had suddenly left Paris with her mother on Sunday. An official of the women's organization said the union was not aware that Miss Pankhurst intended to quit Paris and thought perhaps that she had just gone away for a day or two. The Women's Social and Political Union was still sending all her correspondence to Paris.

In reply to the question as to whether Miss Pankhurst was coming to London the official referred to smiled enigmatically and said there was no information to be given out.

## CHRISTEN DUKE OF VIZEU'S SON.

Child's Mother Was Miss Anita Stewart of This City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 8.—The son of the Duke of Vizeu (Prince Miguel of Braganza), whose wife was Miss Anita Stewart of New York, was christened to-day.

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